## THOMPSON'S CONTRACTORS.

WHAT TWO SUBORDINATES KNOW OF THEM.

MORE ABOUT THE FIFTY-SIXTH-ST. SEWER-MR.

MOONEY'S MANNER ON THE STAND. The Senate Committee on Cities continued its investigation yesterday into the management of the Public Works Department. Stevenson Towle, engineer of sewers, and James J. Mooney, superintendent of boulevards and roads, were examined. There were a number of politicians present, including about a dozen saiaried employes of the Public Works Department. Mr. Towle, who had been on the stand on Saturday, testified that he had never taken money from persons having contracts with the city either for himself or for Mr. Thompson. He was then shown the inspector's report of the work done on the Fifty-sixth-st. sewer. The return for the work done on the first order was dated January 26. 1882, and on the second order January 30, 1882. On each order about 103 feet of sewer were built. Mr. Towle again said that the work upon the first order was completed before the work upon the second order was begun. Mr. Whitridge.—How long did it take to do the work on he second order? A.—I could not say.

Q.—How long did it take to build 100 feet of sewer? A.—t might be done in a week; I don't know how long it

ook.
Q.—The return for work done on the first order is dated amary 26. Does that mean that the work was then ampleted! A.—It might have been completed previous

Compression of the compression o not say.

Q.—How do you account for the returns being made within four days of each other? A.—The date of the return is not the date of the completion of the work.

Q.—The date of the return bears some relation to the date of the completion of the work.

date of the completion of the work, does it not? A.—It does.

Q.—What! A.—I don't know.

Q.—The inspector's return on the third requirement shows that 100 feet of new brick sewer were built. How long do you think that would take! A.—It might have taken a month. I could not say. I have no recollection as to the exact time.

Q.—Are you still prepared to swear that work on these two first orders was not going on at the same time! A.—I cannot swear, because I don't remember.

Q.—Have you any idea how long after the completion of the work these returns are made! A.—I could not tell. The interval varies in different cases. It might be a day, it might be a week; it might be several months.

Q.—bo you mean that it would be possible for inspectors' returns upon work of this kind to be delayed several months! A.—It might. The return is made limediately upon the acceptance of the work the inspector.

Examined by Mr. Payne, counsel for Mr. Thompson, Mr. Towle said that the work on the sewers was under the immediate supervision of Assistant Engineer John Avery, who was killed in a railroad accident last Tuesday. He (Towis) knew nothing more about the returns than that the work was done some time prior to the dates

given.

Senator Lansing—All you know about the completion of the work is what the papers show? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you are the engineer in charge of the Bureau of -ewers, and saw this particular work during its construction? A.—From time to time, yes, sir.

Q.—And yet you say you have no idea how long it took to build one hundred feet of sewer when you were personally upon the ground? A.—I was not there all the time. time.
Q.—How long does it take an inspector to inspect one hundred feet of sewer? A.—Probably two or three days.
Q.—What would be be doing all that time? A.—Attend-

hundred feet of sewer!

Q - What would he be doing all that time! A. - Attending to other work.

Q - How soon after the completion of the work is the inspector's return made!

After beating around the bush for some time Mr. Towle

Whitridge. - Are these places enclosed ! A.-No, sir.

Mr. Whitridge.—Are these places enclosed? A.—No, sir, Q.—What is to prevent some contractor from taking material from some of those places and selling it over you? A.—The police. [Laughter.] I have one or two watchmen there also. We have eaught several people attempting to take material and have had them taken to the Police Court and fixed. There was never more than two carthous taken away, so far as I know.

When the committee adjourned Mr. Whitridge asked Mr. Mooney to tell Mr. Barry or Mr. McDonald, should be meet either of them, that the committee very much desired to examine them. Mr. Mooney refused blankly, saying, that the committee could easily enough find them if it wanted them. He added that he had net Mr. Barry on a certain day when it was reported that the committee could not get hold of him because he had gone to attend a cock-figurd. A member of the committee and that for ten days they had been trying to serve subpernss on Messrs, Barry and McDonald, but had been unable to find them. Mr. Mooney gave his testimony with an air of contemptuous indifference that he took no pains to contend. The committee adjourned to Friday at 10:30 s.m.

LEGALITY OF THE SHERIFF'S CHARGES. TESTIMONY OF EX-AUDITOR JACKSON-THE REGIS-

TER'S PEES. The Assembly Special Committee was reduced in numbers yesterday by the absence of Mr. Welch and Mr. Nelson, the Democratic members. Mr. Roosevelt, the chaleman, and Mr. Erwin and Mr. O'Neill, were present with the committee's counsel, Mr. Miller, but they assembled without any witness being in attendance. The chairman submitted the following statement forwarded by Register Reilly, showing the amount of re-celpts and expenses for his office during January:

| For salaries beatchers' tees itecording cherks Lawyers' fees for preparing registers' and search boods Satisfaction cherk's fees Chattel mortrage cherk's fees Fuel for mouth Gas estimated Fostage for matting papers Cleanors materials, &c One taider | 100 00<br>474 83<br>236 00<br>82 18<br>93 45<br>40 00<br>50 00 |
|--|--|
| Total RECEIPTS.  For searches paid and unpaid.  For papers recorded Criticates and seas to recorded papers.  Chatters and bulls of sale.  Satisfaction of mortgages.   | \$7.087.66<br>1,663.90<br>800.72                               |
| Total  Net gains for the month \$2,632 43, or a net profit about \$31,600.   | \$10,778 36  |

On Saturday Mr. Cockran, counsel for the Sheirff, stated to the committee that it was highly desirable that Under Sheriff Joel O. Stevens should be heard in explanation of certain items in the last quarterly bill of Sheriff Davidson. So strong was his desire to secure the presence of the under-sheriff that he asked the privilege of serving the subposna himself for Mr. Stevens's appearance yesterday, and his request was granted. Cockran appeared about 11 o'clock and stated that he was unable to produce the witness, and in confirmation of his statement presented a certificate from Dr. Griswold to the effect that Mr. Stevens was not in a fit con-

dition to leave his house. Daniel Jackson, formerly auditor in the Finance Department, having been summoned to appear at 11 clock, promptly appeared and was sworn. He was in the department from 1872 as assistant auditor and anditor, retiring from the latter position in October last. es been required to examine the bills of the late Sheriff Brennan at the time a question arose in that officer's administration touching the legality of charges similar to those made by Sheriff

Davidson for the transfer of prisoners. Mr. Miller | THE HART-TOWNSEND TRIAL. briefly reviewed that case and questioned the witness rebriefly reviewed that case and questioned the witness respecting the course pursued by the office as a result of the decision of the court. "At one time," said Mr. Jackson, "we sent a man to the Tombs to make an examination of the books. Subsequently, I think in Sheriff Conner's time, the Sheriff produced certificates from the warden of the prison and the clerk of General Sessions, which the Controller accepted to allow you to fredit bills upon such certificates, did you require any turther youcher I A. Not in regard to the transportation of prisoners.

prisoners. Q.—Di4 year ever knowingly allow for any prisoners transferred from the police courts to the island  $\uparrow$  A.—Of

Q.—D.4 you ever knowingly many for any prisonal transferred from the police courts to the Island? A.—Of course not.

Q.—Why not? A.—We did not consider it a legal charge.

By the Chairman—When you audited the three quarterly bills that came before you, rendered by Sheriff Davidson, you supposed that those charges were for prisoners taken from the Tombs to the General Sessions?

A.—We took these as correct statements and relied upon them, under the direction of the Controller.

The chairman said that the committee were going to take steps to procure the books of the former Register, Mr. Docharty, as the only means by which they cound ascertain the amount of fees received in that office. "The committee," he said, "are clearly of the opinion that Mr Docharty had no right to remove his books, and that he failed to comply with the law in not making returns to the Secretary of State."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Jackson's testimony the committee adjourned to meet on Saturday next at 10 o'clook at the same place.

the Secretary of State."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Jackson's testimony the committee adjourned to meet on Saturday next at 10 o'clock at the same place.

The committee in secret session have decided to lay before the Grand Jury the evidence drawn out in their investigation of the Sheriff's office.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE SHERIFF. The evidence taken by the committee in regard to Sheriff Davidson and his subordinates has been forwarded to the Grand Jury, and they will examine it to-tay. Charles G. Miller, the counsel for the committee, and W. Bourke Cockran, the Sheriff's counsel, held inter-views with the District Attorney relative to the matter

yesterday. Mr. Miller went to Albany later in the day. Sheriff Davidson was asked yesterday whether he wished to say anything with reference to his case. He wished to say anything with reference to ms case. He replied that he had been advised by counsel to say nothing at present. An intimate friend of the Sheriff said that Mr. Davidson would probably ask the Grand Jury to allow him to produce before them the evidence on which he relies to exculpate him, including the testimony of Under-sheriff Sterens and others conversant with the businessed the office. iness of the office.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S RELIGION.

CRITICISM READ TO THE BAPTIST PREACHERS BY DR. J. R. KENDRICK.

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Kendrick, formerly of this city, addressed the Baptist preachers yesterday, on Matthew Arnold. He said in part:

city, addressed the Baptist preachers yesterday, on Matthew Arnold. He said in part:

Mr. Arnold is unique as a would-be religious reformer. Paul did not more constantly Insist on Justification by faith and salvation through grace than does Mr. Arnold upon salvation through culture. By it he means a "knowledge of the best that has been thought and said in the world," and it "has its origin in love of perfection"; it is moral as well as intellectual, and even includes religion—but by religion he means little or tothing; so his imposing theory, with its beautiful phrases, collapses and reverts to the baldest rationalism. He indigmantly refuses to be classed as an infidel, yet more indigmantly refuses to be classed with ordinary Christian believers. His religious theory begins with the postulate that modern thought has hopelessly broken with the old theology, and that people have lost faith in the Bible. "The world cannot do without the Bible, and it cannot do with it as it is," he says. It is startling to find that he begins the process of reconstructing religion by eliminating a personal God, for whom he substitutes "a power, not ourselves, that makes for righteousness," and "the stream of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being." If his system is not atheistic, we know not its proper name. He reduces Jesus Christ to a more teacher, and an inspiring force. The only wonder is that Mr. Arnold should celieve that such a residuum as he left is fit to be called religion at all. He has reconstructed Christianity with Christianity left out. He is more dogmatte than Calvin, while he bitterly denounces dogmatism. Waite his religious system, as far as he has any, is sure to perish, it is having a great effect in modifying the religious thought of the time, and is undermining the evangelical faith, especially in literary circles and colleges, and I am afraid I must add theological seminarles.

Comments were made by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, the Rev. It w W. Everts, the Rev. C. C. Morton.

The funeral of Thomas Collyer and his wife Catherine took place yesterday, from the house in which they had lived. Annie Cowhey, who is accused by Coroner Robinson of poisoning them, sat by the coffins, and when the undertaker went to close the lid, she rushed at him and screamed "Kate, O Kate!" She then fell into a swoon and did not recover until the coffins had been placed in the hearses. When she recovered she seemed unconscious of what was going on around her, and was led to a couch by her brother and uncle. The double funeral then started for the cemetery. The hearses were followed by about five hundred men and two hundred women, all on foot. Constable Hicks, of Newtown, in whose charge John and Annie Cowhey have been since their arrest on Saturday night, remained in the village until after the funeral, and then took John and Annie Cowhey in a coach to his house in Newtown. He will not look them up. It is said that the night before Thomas was taken sick, he brought home a box of poison from the Chemical Works where he was employed, for the purpose of poisoning roaches, with which his house was infested. His wife did not use the poison as she was afraid to handle it. It is also said that the box has been found.

THE EFFORT TO RELEASE MCGLORY.

Mrs. McGlory passed yesterday in walking from arts, McGordy passed yesternay in warking from cell No. 8 of the Tombs to President Gibb's eating house in Nassua-st. In the Tombs her lord lay captive and President Gibbs of the Manahattan Temperance Association dispensed the milk of human kindness in such measure that where Mrs. human kindness in such measure that where Mrs. McGlory came weeping, she departed smiling with hope. President Gibbs, while he was not cashing luncheon checks, was walking between the Court of General Sessions, the District-Attorney's office and various lawyers' offices. But when he was asked by a Tribunt reporter the object of all the scurrying he looked wise and ringing silver half dollars together in a characteristic way, observed: "Come around next Wednesday and Fil tell you all about it." He had not seen "Billy" all day long and accordingly the captive languished.

guished.

"Do you expect' Billy' to become a temperance advocate, if you succeed in liberating him?" inquired the reporter.

"Billy will be grateful," replied Mr. Gibbs, with a grand gesture expressive of boundless confidence, "and he will do anything I tell him to, if I get him off."

THE QUEEN OF TAHITI'S SISTER.

M. Lefaivre, the French Consul-General, said vesterday to a Tribune reporter: "The papers have made a great mistake in supposing that the Queen of Tahiti is traveling incognita through the United States. She accompanied her sister, Mile. Salmon, as far as San Francisco, and then returned to her own people. Mile. Salmon is on her way to Europe, and is accompanied by Henri Murzier who is one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Tahiti. He is taking what you call his "leave," and his visit home has no official signification. Neither has the trip of Mile. Salmon. It is a visit of pleasure merely. I presume that they have arrived in this city by this time, but cannot say for certain where they are stopping. I think it is at the Park Avenue Hotel."

Hotel."

Nothing was known of the party at the Park
Avenue Hotel beyond the fact that they were expected there, though rooms had not been engaged. THE REV. DR. JUTTON CALLED TO BOSTON

The Rev. Dr. D. B. Jutten, formerly pastor of the Sixteenth-st. Baptist Church, has received a unani mous call from the South Baptist Church of Boston. Dr. Jutten has been preaching for several weeks in the Fifty-fourth-st. Baptist Church, which has also extended him a call, and the Thirty-third-st. Baptist Church, from which the Rev. Dr. Walsh has just resigned, desires to secure him. He said yesterday to a Thibune reporter; "I have come to no determination as yet. The call from Boston is a very earnest one, and I am going there to preach next Sunday. But much of my work has been done in New-York, and it is a little hard to leave a locality where I was born and where I have so many friends who do not think I should go,"

A SEALED VERDICT TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY. THE JURY AGREE AFTER DELIBERATING FOR AN HOUR.

The summing-up in the Hart-Townsend libel case was begun yesterday morning before Judge Van Vorst. When John D. Townsend, the defendant's counsel, began to speak the court-room was packed, and every sei, began to speak the court-room was packed, and every
seat was occupied until the case was given to the jury
and they had retired. Mr. Townsend dweit at length
on the importance of the case, and thanked
the importance of the case, and thanked
to the court-result Term—Part III—Before Ingraham,
J.—Nos. 1410, 1422, 1426, 1427, 1436, 1443, 1430, 1456,
COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Larremore, J.—
No. 6. to the entire lack of evidence of any malice on the part of George Alfred Townsend in the articles published in The Cincinnati Enquirer. "We are charged," said he, "with having injured this man's business over three years ago. The records of this court will show that we had to force them to a trial. We have had overtures for a settlement. At the second settlement, At the second settlement was a settlement of the second on the importance of the case, and thanked settlement. At the very time that the alleged libel was published all the papers pointed at this man [pointing at

that letter on the people, and then let that poor, miserable O'Brien go to prison for his own offence, must meet his just deserts." He

poor, miscrable O'Brien go to prison for his own offence, must meet his just deserts." He denounced the course of Truth in making the assertion that churches were used for immoral purposes. In speaking of Truth's attacks on President Garfield and its silence after the President had been shot, he said: "One word of that kind at that time and he would have been strong up to a lamp post. To save his miscrable neck he was forced to put a stop to those scurrifions attacks." The letter of Howe & Hummel to George D. Roberts was denounced as a blackmalling piece of paper that would disgrace any reputable lawyer's office.

Fac-similes of the envelope in which the Morey letter first came to Hart, which had been printed in Truth, were shown to the jury and their attention was called to differences between the two, and the inference was drawn that the envelope had been manufactured by Hart. "From the time the indictment was found against Hart for libel against James A. Garfield," said Mr. Townsend, "until the molle prosequi was entered, there was not a word in Truth against General Garfield. The day the nolle prosequi was entered there was a most virulent attack." After reading an article from The Herund flattering Hart, Mr. Townsend held up a copy of Truth containing a full-page advertisement of The Heruld and said: "Perhaps that secounts for the article." Mr. Townsend called the attention of the fury to the "jury fixers" whom he said he had seen in the court room since the trial began. He did not believe they would dare approach this jury, but he wanted them prepared for any approaches. In closing his argument Mr. Townsend said: "There is not a bigger set of scoundrels out of prison than this Morey letter gain."

United States Circuit Court to recover from the Mayor and the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge damages for the alleged use of a patent owned by the plaintiff in con-structing the towers of the Bridge.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, refused yesterday to grant an injunction restraining Thomas L. James from executing his trust as assignee in the assignment of F. Mayer & Co. Lazarus Minzes Neimer, Leopold Mayer and others sought the injunction on the ground that the assignment was fraudulent, and brought the suit against the firm and the assignee.

Judge Coxe yesterday granted a new trial in the case of Emil Oberman against the United States, in which a verdict had been obtained by the plaintiff. The goods, consisting of thirty cases of allks, had been appraised by the Custom House officers, by a merchant ap-praiser and by the general appraiser, the final opinion re-sulting in an increase of over seventeen per cent in the

The suit of Lydia C. Cocks against Cassins H. Read and Dr. Gustave Sussdorf to recover \$50,000 as damages for the loss of services of her daughter, Miss Clara Totten, was continued before the referee, Benja-

Chief Justice Sedgwick and Judge Friedman. in the General Term of the Supreme Court, decided, yesterday, that Controller Alian Campbell had sufficient cause for the removal of William C. Emmet, formerly disbursing clerk in the Auditing Bureau of the Department of Finance, who was removed from office last

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Washington, Feb 4 .- In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the Spring Valley Water Works agt, the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, in app. al from the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of California, denying the application of plaintiffs for a writ of mandamus to compet the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco to appoint a commissioner to fill a vacancy on the Board of Commissioners, whose duty it is to fix the rates to be charged by the company for water supplied to consumers. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed. Chief Justice Watte delivering the opinion. Justice Field read a dissenting opinion.

Mo. 203—C. S. Jeffries, administrator, etc., plaintiff in error, agt the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Blatchford.

No. 230—William H. Webster and others, plaintiffs in error, agt the Buffalo Insurance Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Waite. from the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Feb. 4 .- In the Court of Appeals o-day the following business was transacted: No. 60-Herman Vedder and others, respondents, agt. Wil-tam Mudgett and others, appellants. Argument resumed and

The following is the day calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 31, 11, 37, 68, 69, 27, 25 and 21. COURT CALENDARS-FEBRUARY 5.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Before Van Vorsa, 780s. 2027, 1381, 1374, 1099, 1194, 1619, 1671, 1098, 1368, 895, 382, 1518, 1529, 1534, 1535, 1596, 1637, 1538, 1538, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1540. SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Will of Catherine 1040, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1550,

COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY TERM-Before Van Hoesen, J.-

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF GUM-ARABIC.

The relative them to a trial. We have had overtures for a settlement. At the very time that the alleged libel was published all the papers pointed at this man [pointing at Hart] has a perjure."

"There is such evidence," retorted Mr. Townsend."

"There is such evidence for the sake of money. The give you fair warning to confine yourself as strictly to the evidence as I do. He didn't bring this suit against George Afred Townsend for the sake of money. The was something beyond this. Nine-tenths of the people in this community believed him guilty of that beastly production, the Morey letter, and it was necessary for him to rehabilitate himself in some way. My clent found the plantiff associated with Howe & Hummel, and a couple of perjured secondrels they had brought into the city. I will show by the clearest city of the course of Truth, as shown by the extracts that had been read in the course of Truth, as shown by the extracts that had been read in the course of Truths, as shown by the extracts that had been read in the course of Truth and the production of the statements made in the affidavits that both these they read the course of Truth, as shown by the extracts that had been read in the endity of the truth of the production of the statements made in the affidavits, that both these two men had been paid money for their testimony by Hart, when they were all implicated in the affidavits. They didn't dare to do it. I have no doubt that this multiple production at the proportion of the truth in the production of the free in the proportion of the proportion of the truth in the production of the proportion of the truth in the production of the proportion of the production of the production of the free in the proportion of the pro

other gentlemen.

DEALINGS IN WHEAT AND CORN. MONEY PLENTY AT 5 PER CENT-ADVANCE IN PRO-

of the immediate speculative infinence are the legitimate ones of high priced and poor corn and few and high priced hors. "Port barrels are easily counted" says a trader "Snort ribs are easily handled. The abolition of the corner rule has so far been a great thing for the bears. It has never yet been of any service to the manipulators. 'Nat. Jones and his fellow scalpers have had their inning."

Lard and ribs followed in the wake of pork. The latter always leads in any speculative excitement. Lard, how ever, is increasing its pace in advancing. The May option closed saturday night at \$9.374, opened this morning at \$9.65 and sold as high as \$9.7745. This was an advance for the day of 20 cents per hundred, over 75 cents per terree. May lard closed at \$9.75. Wheat and corn were dull—neglected because the rapid advance about the provision pli made it a so much more attractive place than any of the grain crowds. Both corn and wheat got some little strength from the enthusiasm which existed among the buyers of pork. May wheat opened at 90 cents, an advance of % of a cent, and after some fluctuation got as high as 90% cents. It closed at this cents. May corn opened at an advance of % of a cent, at 58% cents, and advanced to 55% cents. There were 577 cars of this grain received, of which 209 graded No. 2. May oals closed at 374-2374 cents, and liohert Warner was a large buyer. Jones led the market for 500,000 bushels of June onts without finding a taker.

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LIVERPOOL. Feb. 4-12:39 p. m.—Cottom—There is a moderate inquiry which is freely supplied. Meidling Upbinds, 5-15-16d. uo Orieans, 6-1-16d. Sales, 10,990 bales, including 2,000 for specialized and export, receipting 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for specialized and export, receipting 2,000 below, including 10,000 bales, including 10,000 bal COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

steady.

Galvestox, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10.7-16c; Low Middling, 10.9c; Good Ordinary, 6.9c; net receipts, 5.40 bales; gross, 4.410 bales; Exports to Great Britain, 5.273 bales; to France, 1.234 bales; to the Continent, 5.83 bales; Coastwise, 95 tales; sales, 257 bales; stock, 72,934 bales. bales: Coastwise, 35 tales: salea, 257 bales: stock, 1-,505
bales.

SAYANNAH, Fob. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 5-16c; Low
Middling, 0'5c; Good Ordinary, 9'5c; net receipts, 2,300
bales; gross, 2,375 bales; Exports to Great Britain,
bales; to France, bales; to the Continent, bales;
Coastwise, 1,108 bales; sales, 900 bales; last evening, 250
bales; stock, 64,099 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Fob. 4.—Cotton weak; Middling, 10 7-16c;
Low Middling, 10'8c; Good Ordinary, 9'5c; net receipts,
5,206 bales; gross, 6,190 bales; Exports to Great Britain,
11,111 bales; Coastwise, 1,706 bales; to the Continent, 1,184
bales; Coastwise, 1,706 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening,
bales; coastwise, 1,706 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening,
bales; coastwise, 1,706 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening,

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat higher but slow, No. 2 Red Pall, \$1 04 cash; \$1 03 46 105 105 5 February; \$1 04 26 31 05 5 March; \$1 05 48 105 2 105 March; \$1 05 2 8 105 2 105

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. FEBRUARY 4, 1884.

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CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

Saturday, To-day,

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by John H. Davis & Co., 17 Wallet.

MONDAY, Feb. 4-P. M.

| City 6a, New | Bid. Asked. | City 6a, New | Bid. Asked. | North'n Cent.RR | Bid. Asked. | City 6a, New | Bid. Asked. | North'n Cent.RR | Bid. Asked. | City 6a, New | Cit

There was some hesitation in the speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day, and the market was characterized by fretful, erratic, and sometimes wide fluctuations. The morning's news concerning the prospects of a harmonious working of the varied interests of the different railway systems was not as flattering as were the promises of last week's rumors, and to that fact perhaps as much as to any other cause may be attributed the general disposition to accept profits and wait events that was exhibited in the early dealings. First prices generally showed small advancesover Saturday's last figures; but these were followed by declines, except in two or three stocks, of from 12 to 1 per cent, and a Union Pacific and Western feverish tone. Union stocks, however, were conspicuous for their exceptional strength even when the general market was at its worst in the morning hours. St. Paul declined from 924 to 914, Northwestern from 12012 to 11914, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 1235s to 1227s, Louisville and Nashville from 495s to 49, Missouri Pacific from 927s to 9214. Texas and Pacific from 214 to 203, Lake Shore from 1011s to 10014, Michigan Central from 92% to 92, Northern Pacific preferred from 49 to 481s, Oregon and Transcontinental from 251s to 241s, and Canadian Pacific from 55% to 5514; and the market generally made proportionate declines from the early figures. All this by a little past mid-day, but with numerous intermediate fluctuations. After that there was a grand rally, in which the conspicuous stocks were Union Pacific from 81 up to 823. Northwestern to 1215s, St. Paul 9278, Missouri Pacific to 9338, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 1235s. Texas and

special exceptions to that rule were Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and Reading, which with large transactions rose from 56@551s to 577s, and closed at 5718. In the late dealings the stocks of the whole Northern Pacific system were conspicuously weak and are exceptional in showing material declines from Saturday's last figures. The market was unaffected by late unfavorable rumors concerning the railway troubles, because there were none in circulaion-on the contrary some influential persons reely expressed their opinion that matters would e settled without any further cutting of rates; but the market closed unsettled at about the lowest fig ares of the day.

Government bonds were quiet and barely steady with the bids for the 41gs off 1s per cent. Annexed nd the closing quotations:

| Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | C.S. 4\*s1891. reg. 113\*s | 113\*s | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1895. 131 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1895. 131 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1897. 133 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1897. reg. 123\*s | 124 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1898. 135 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1898. 135 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1898. 137 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1898. 139 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1898. 130 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1898. 131 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1898. 132 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 1898. 135 | U.S. cur. 6\*s 18

In State bonds Tennessee compromise issues were firm at 44, and North Carolina consol 4s sold at 8212. Sales of city bank stocks were covered by ommerce at 15412.

A comparatively small business was done in railroad bonds, and prices were somewhat irregular. There were no sales of Erie second consols. The quotation was 9212@93. West Shore and Buffalo is were less than usually active; the transactions amounted only to \$750,000, and the price showed some firmness at 5112@5238@517a. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first 6s were strong to 1024. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s were off from 385s to 68@681s, and Chesapeake and Ohio currency 6s were off 4 at 4934@30, but firsts, series B, were & higher at 984. Central of New-Jersey con-sols sold freely at 113. Canada Southern first 5s were 12 higher at 97. Metropolitan Elevated secnds were in demand at 1 per cent advance to 92. Mutual Union Telegraph sinking funds were up & at 80. Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 6s were up 1 per cent at 82, and the 5s were 4 higher at 664. Northwestern debenture 5s rose 3s to 945s, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 56 were up 38 to 9438. Wabash general 68 declined 12 to 65. Denver and Rio Grande consols were 12 higher at 86, and firsts, Western Division, were thigher at 69. Texas and Pacific incomes advanced 2 per cent to 46½ and ended at 46, and firsts, Rio Grande Division, were the lower at 72½. Northern Pacific firsts were steady at 100 209%, and Oregon and Transcontinental firsts were easier at 72@71%.

and Transcontinental firsts were easier at 2.24 H Copy
H Copy
The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance
\$1,532,276, made up by losses of \$280,397 currency and \$1,251,879 coin. The day's operations covered: Receipts, \$1,666,115; payments,
\$3,198,391; currency balance, \$8,861,025; coin
balance, \$117,195,767.

The record of the money market is the same old
story; loans on call principally were at 1½ and
more money offered at the rate.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as
follows: Exchanges, \$152,238,314; balances,
\$5,855,045.

more money offered at the rate.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$152,238,314; balances, \$5,855,045.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$635,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$551,632, and the internal revenue receipts \$720,394.

The foreign exchanges were quiet, but the market was firm in tone. The quotations for business are as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4854; and \$4854; for long and short sterling respectively; 5.184; and 5.1558 for francs; 9548 and 9558 for reichmarks 40 and 404; for guilders.

In London British consols were 18 lower for money at 101 5-16 and unchanged at 1012 for account. United States bonds were lower: 48 were off 18 at 1264, and 4428 declined 3-16 at 11638. American railways responded to Saturday's home market and made proportionate advances in prices. The Bank of England lost £100,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, French 3 per cents declined from 77.65 to 77.25, and sight exchange on London was lower at 25.1642 francs to the £. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank shows a specie gain of 8,920,000 marks.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUREE AND ST. PAUL. Number of miles. 1882, 4,104 4,465 Fourth week in Jan. \$451,061 \$396,257 Jan 1 to Jan 31 1,424,586 1,359,199 CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. Number of miles 3,128 8,580
Fourth week in Jan. \$539,927 \$445,909 \$59
Jan. I to Jan. 31 1,644,830 1,351,4309 1,46
CHICAGO, ST. FAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAILA. Number of miles 1,003 1,170
Fourth week in Jan \$108,000 \$68,800
Jan 1 to Jan 31 327,400 312,000 MILWAUKEE, LARE SHORE AND WESTERN.
Number of miles 275 306
Fourth week in Jan. \$20,153 \$19,461
Jan. 1 to Jan. 31 65,293 65,382 ST. PAUL AND DULUTH.

Number of miles. 104 208
Fourth week in Jan. \$20,182 \$23,820
Jan. 1 to Jan. 31 65,592 71,461 Jan. 1 to Jan. 31. 60,592 71,401

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Number of miles 661 726

Fourth week in Jan. 880,983 \$10,2200

Jan. 1 to Jan. 31 255,184 27,8200

CENTRAL PACIFIC. 1887. Month of Dec. 31....... 22,020,179 \$2,020,349 \$1,888,451 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31....... 24,094,090 25,662,758 24,739,781

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. LONDON, Feb. 4-12:30 p. m.—United States Four Per Cent Bonds, 130 g. do., Four and a Half Per Cent Bonds, 116 g. at-lantic and Great Western First Mortgage Trustees Certifi-cates, 46 g. do. Second Mortgage, 11; Eric, 28; do. Second Consols, 61 g. New York Central, 117 g.; Illinois Central, 14 g.; Founselvania, 60 g. Reading, 28 g. Canadian Pacific, 1413. Pennselvania, 60%. Reading, 28% Canadian Pacific, 66% at Paul Common, 63%.

5.30 p. m.—Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 77 francs 40 centimes for the account.

4 p. m.—Console, 1016-16 for money and 101% for the account; Eric. 27%. Himso Central, 141% Reading, 23%; Canadian Pacific, 60% 8t. Paul Common, 63%.

The amount of builton withdrawn from the Bank of Eugland on balance to-lay is 2100,000.

Paris, advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 77 francs 25 centimes for the account and Exchange on London at 26 francs 18% centimes for checks.

Billing, Feb. 4.—The statement of the Imperial Bunk of Germany shows an increase in specie of 8,920,000 marks.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL. WANTED.

St. Joseph City, Mo., Bends,
Macoupin County, Ill., Bonds, and
Texas and Pacine Land Grant Scrip.
P. J. GOODHART & Co.,
55 Exchange Place, Mills Building, New-York City. MINES AND MINING.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.-P. M. SALES AT THE NEW-TORK MINING EXCHANGE. NEW-YORK. Feb. 4. 1884.

American Fing Red Elephant
Robinson Con
Stormont
Somera Con
Sierra Nevada
Silver Kine
State Line 1 and 4
Sutro Tunnei
Tiega

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1884. 

The Ophir Mining Company has tevied an assessment of 50 cents per share. BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 4—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: "The weather has been mild and rainy. Trade has inclined toward lower prices. In some provincial exchanges prices have declined let. in London prices continue to get lower; today only the choicest English and foreign wheat maintain former prices. Flour is very quiet and lower. Barley is very dull. Foreign wheat is still lower; the decline appears to be unfathomable; the over-production seems likely to continue and increase; in the meantime the trade must suffer from the plethora of the supply. Maire is weaker, Eight cargoes of wheat arrived off coast, two were sold, four were withdrawn and four remained, including two of No. I californiae. Cargoes on passage are inanimate. The sales of English wheat during the past week were el. 3.17 quartors at 37s. 24t, against 59.901 quarters at 40s. 6d, during the corresponding week of last year."

Pacific to 21%, Louisville and Nashville to 49%, and Michigan Central to 92%. Still later the selling movement was fully as eager as had been the after mid-day buying, so that at the end prices generally were lower than the first figures. The